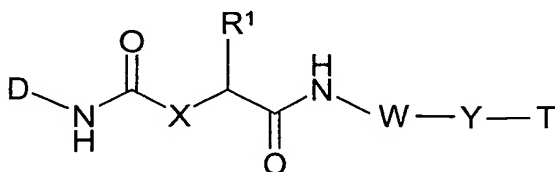


HETEROCYCLIC AMIDES AND THE USE THEREOF IN THE TREATMENT OF
THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASES AND TUMOURS

The invention relates to compounds of the formula I



in which

- D denotes an aromatic five-membered heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by Hal, A, OR², N(R²)₂, NO₂, CN, COOR² or CON(R²)₂,
- X denotes NR³ or O,
- R¹ denotes H, Ar, Het, cycloalkyl or A, which may be substituted by OR², SR², N(R²)₂, Ar, Het, cycloalkyl, CN, COOR² or CON(R²)₂,
- R² denotes H, A, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Ar, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Het, -[C(R³)₂]_n-cycloalkyl, -[C(R³)₂]_n-N(R³)₂ or -[C(R³)₂]_n-OR³,
- R³ denotes H or A,
- W denotes -[C(R³)₂]_n-,
- Y denotes alkylene, cycloalkylene, Het-diyl or Ar-diyl,
- T denotes a mono- or bicyclic saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbo- or heterocyclic ring having 0 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or mono-, di- or trisubstituted by Hal, A, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Ar, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Het, -[C(R³)₂]_n-cycloalkyl, OR³, N(R³)₂, NO₂, CN, COOR², CON(R²)₂, NR²COA, NR²CON(R²)₂, NR²SO₂A, COR², SO₂NR² and/or S(O)_mA and/or carbonyl oxygen, or N(R²)₂ and, if Y = piperidine-1,4-diyl, also R² or cycloalkyl,
- A denotes unbranched or branched alkyl having 1-10 C atoms, in which one or two CH₂ groups may be replaced by O or S atoms

and/or by -CH=CH- groups and/or also 1-7 H atoms may be replaced by F,

- Ar denotes phenyl, naphthyl or biphenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono-, di- or trisubstituted by Hal, A, OR³, N(R³)₂, NO₂, CN, COOR³, CON(R³)₂, NR³COA, NR³CON(R³)₂, NR³SO₂A, COR³, SO₂N(R³)₂, S(O)_mA, -[C(R³)₂]_n-COOR^{2'} or -O-[C(R³)₂]_o-COOR^{2'},
- R^{2'} denotes H, A, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Ar', -[C(R³)₂]_n-Het', -[C(R³)₂]_n-cycloalkyl, -[C(R³)₂]_n-N(R³)₂ or -[C(R³)₂]_n-OR³,
- R^{2''} denotes H, A, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Ar' or -[C(R³)₂]_n-cycloalkyl, -[C(R³)₂]_n-N(R³)₂ or -[C(R³)₂]_n-OR³,
- Ar' denotes phenyl or benzyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by Hal or A,
- Het denotes a mono- or bicyclic saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or mono-, di- or trisubstituted by carbonyl oxygen, =S, =N(R³)₂, Hal, A, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Ar, -[C(R³)₂]_n-Het¹, -[C(R³)₂]_n-cycloalkyl, -[C(R³)₂]_n-OR^{2'}, -[C(R³)₂]_n-N(R^{2'})₂, NO₂, CN, -[C(R³)₂]_n-COOR^{2'}, -[C(R³)₂]_n-CON(R^{2'})₂, -[C(R³)₂]_n-NR^{2'}COA, NR^{2'}CON(R^{2'})₂, -[C(R³)₂]_n-NR^{2'}SO₂A, COR^{2'}, SO₂NR^{2'} and/or S(O)_mA,
- Het¹ denotes a mono- or bicyclic saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 2 N, O and/or S atoms, which may be unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by carbonyl oxygen, =S, =N(R³)₂, Hal, A, OR^{2''}, N(R^{2''})₂, NO₂, CN, COOR^{2''}, CON(R^{2''})₂, NR^{2''}COA, NR^{2''}CON(R^{2''})₂, NR^{2''}SO₂A, COR^{2''}, SO₂NR^{2''} and/or S(O)_mA,
- Hal denotes F, Cl, Br or I,
- n denotes 0, 1 or 2,
- m denotes 0, 1 or 2,
- o denotes 1, 2 or 3,
- and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

The invention had the object of finding novel compounds having valuable properties, in particular those which can be used for the preparation of medicaments.

5 It has been found that the compounds of the formula I and salts thereof have very valuable pharmacological properties and are well tolerated. In particular, they exhibit factor Xa-inhibiting properties and can therefore be employed for combating and preventing thromboembolic diseases, such
10 as thrombosis, myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis, inflammation, apoplexy, angina pectoris, restenosis after angioplasty and claudicatio intermittens.

15 The compounds of the formula I according to the invention may furthermore be inhibitors of the coagulation factors factor VIIa, factor IXa and thrombin in the blood coagulation cascade.

20 Aromatic amidine derivatives having an antithrombotic action are disclosed, for example, in EP 0 540 051 B1, WO 98/28269, WO 00/71508, WO 00/71511, WO 00/71493, WO 00/71507, WO 00/71509, WO 00/71512, WO 00/71515 or WO 00/71516. Cyclic guanidines for the treatment of thromboembolic diseases are described, for example, in
25 WO 97/08165. Aromatic heterocyclic compounds having a factor Xa inhibitory activity are disclosed, for example, in WO 96/10022. Substituted N-[(aminoiminomethyl)phenylalkyl]azaheterocyclamides as factor Xa inhibitors are described in WO 96/40679. Other carboxamide derivatives are
30 disclosed in WO 02/48099 and WO 02/57236.

The antithrombotic and anticoagulant effect of the compounds according to the invention is attributed to the inhibitory action against activated
35 coagulation protease, known by the name factor Xa, or to the inhibition of other activated serine proteases, such as factor VIIa, factor IXa or thrombin.

Factor Xa is one of the proteases involved in the complex process of blood coagulation. Factor Xa catalyses the conversion of prothrombin into thrombin. Thrombin cleaves fibrinogen into fibrin monomers, which, after cross-linking, make an elementary contribution to thrombus formation. Activation of thrombin may result in the occurrence of thromboembolic diseases. However, inhibition of thrombin may inhibit the fibrin formation involved in thrombus formation.

The inhibition of thrombin can be measured, for example by the method of G. F. Cousins et al. in *Circulation* **1996**, *94*, 1705-1712.

Inhibition of factor Xa can thus prevent the formation of thrombin.

The compounds of the formula I according to the invention and salts thereof engage in the blood coagulation process by inhibiting factor Xa and thus inhibit the formation of thrombuses.

The inhibition of factor Xa by the compounds according to the invention and the measurement of the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity can be determined by conventional in-vitro or in-vivo methods. A suitable method is described, for example, by J. Hauptmann et al. in *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* **1990**, *63*, 220-223.

The inhibition of factor Xa can be measured, for example by the method of T. Hara et al. in *Thromb. Haemostas.* **1994**, *71*, 314-319.

Coagulation factor VIIa initiates the extrinsic part of the coagulation cascade after binding to tissue factor and contributes to the activation of factor X to give factor Xa. Inhibition of factor VIIa thus prevents the formation of factor Xa and thus subsequent thrombin formation.

The inhibition of factor VIIa by the compounds according to the invention and the measurement of the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity can

be determined by conventional in-vitro or in-vivo methods. A conventional method for the measurement of the inhibition of factor VIIa is described, for example, by H. F. Ronning et al. in *Thrombosis Research* **1996**, 84, 73-81.

5

Coagulation factor IXa is generated in the intrinsic coagulation cascade and is likewise involved in the activation of factor X to give factor Xa. Inhibition of factor IXa can therefore prevent the formation of factor Xa in a different way.

10

The inhibition of factor IXa by the compounds according to the invention and the measurement of the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity can be determined by conventional in-vitro or in-vivo methods. A suitable method is described, for example, by J. Chang et al. in *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **1998**, 273, 12089-12094.

15

The compounds according to the invention may furthermore be used for the treatment of tumours, tumour diseases and/or tumour metastases.

20

A correlation between tissue factor TF / factor VIIa and the development of various types of cancer has been indicated by T. Taniguchi and N.R.

Lemoine in *Biomed. Health Res.* (2000), 41 (Molecular Pathogenesis of Pancreatic Cancer), 57-59.

25

The publications listed below describe an antitumoural action of TF-VII and factor Xa inhibitors for various types of tumour:

K.M. Donnelly et al. in *Thromb. Haemost.* 1998; 79: 1041-1047;

E.G. Fischer et al. in *J. Clin. Invest.* 104: 1213-1221 (1999);

30

B.M. Mueller et al. in *J. Clin. Invest.* 101: 1372-1378 (1998);

M.E. Bromberg et al. in *Thromb. Haemost.* 1999; 82: 88-92

The compounds of the formula I can be employed as medicament active ingredients in human and veterinary medicine, in particular for the treatment and prevention of thromboembolic diseases, such as thrombosis,

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myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis, inflammation, apoplexy, angina pectoris, restenosis after angioplasty, claudicatio intermittens, venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, arterial thrombosis, myocardial ischaemia, unstable angina and strokes based on thrombosis.

5 The compounds according to the invention are also employed for the treatment or prophylaxis of atherosclerotic diseases, such as coronary arterial disease, cerebral arterial disease or peripheral arterial disease. The compounds are also employed in combination with other thrombolytic agents in myocardial infarction, furthermore for prophylaxis for reocclusion
10 after thrombolysis, percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTCA) and coronary bypass operations.

The compounds according to the invention are furthermore used for the prevention of rethrombosis in microsurgery, furthermore as anticoagulants
15 in connection with artificial organs or in haemodialysis.

The compounds are furthermore used in the cleaning of catheters and medical aids in patients *in vivo*, or as anticoagulants for the preservation of blood, plasma and other blood products *in vitro*. The compounds according
20 to the invention are furthermore used for diseases in which blood coagulation makes a crucial contribution towards the course of the disease or represents a source of secondary pathology, such as, for example, in cancer, including metastasis, inflammatory diseases, including arthritis, and
25 diabetes.

The compounds according to the invention are furthermore used for the treatment of migraine (F.Morales-Asin et al., Headache, 40, 2000, 45-47).

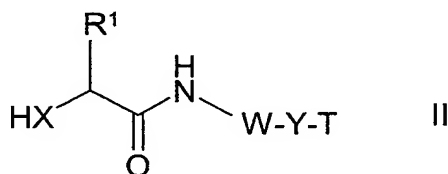
30 In the treatment of the diseases described, the compounds according to the invention are also employed in combination with other thrombolytically active compounds, such as, for example, with the "tissue plasminogen activator" t-PA, modified t-PA, streptokinase or urokinase. The compounds
35 according to the invention are administered either at the same time as or before or after the other substances mentioned.

Particular preference is given to simultaneous administration with aspirin in order to prevent recurrence of the thrombus formation.

The compounds according to the invention are also used in combination with blood platelet glycoprotein receptor (IIb/IIIa) antagonists, which inhibit blood platelet aggregation.

The invention relates to the compounds of the formula I and salts thereof and to a process for the preparation of compounds of the formula I according to Claims 1-16 and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, characterised in that

a) a compound of the formula II



in which

R^1 , W, X, Y and T have the meaning indicated in Claim 1,

is reacted with a compound of the formula III



in which

D has the meaning indicated in Claim 1,

or

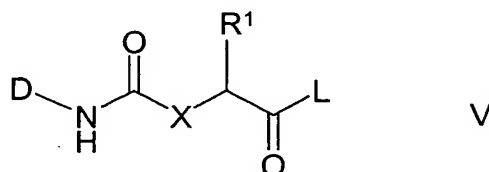
b) a compound of the formula IV



in which W, Y and T have the meaning indicated in Claim 1,

is reacted with a compound of the formula V

5



10

in which

L denotes Cl, Br, I or a free or reactively functionally modified OH group, and

15

R¹, X and D have the meanings indicated in Claim 1,

and/or

a base or acid of the formula I is converted into one of its salts.

20

The invention also relates to the optically active forms (stereoisomers), the enantiomers, the racemates, the diastereomers and the hydrates and solvates of these compounds. The term solvates of the compounds is taken to mean adductions of inert solvent molecules onto the compounds which

25

form owing to their mutual attractive force. Solvates are, for example, mono- or dihydrates or alcoholates.

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The term pharmaceutically usable derivatives is taken to mean, for example, the salts of the compounds according to the invention and so-called prodrug compounds.

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The term prodrug derivatives is taken to mean compounds of the formula I which have been modified with, for example, alkyl or acyl groups, sugars or oligopeptides and which are rapidly cleaved in the organism to form the active compounds according to the invention.

These also include biodegradable polymer derivatives of the compounds according to the invention, as described, for example, in Int. J. Pharm. 115, 61-67 (1995).

5 The invention also relates to mixtures of the compounds of the formula I according to the invention, for example mixtures of two diastereomers, for example in the ratio 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:10, 1:100 or 1:1000. These are particularly preferably mixtures of stereoisomeric compounds.

10 For all radicals which occur more than once, such as, for example, A, their meanings are independent of one another. Above and below, the radicals and parameters D, W, X, Y, T, R¹ have the meanings indicated in the case of the formula I, unless expressly stated otherwise.

20 A denotes alkyl, is unbranched (linear) or branched, and has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 C atoms. A preferably denotes methyl, furthermore ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl, furthermore also pentyl, 1-, 2- or 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-, 1,2- or 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-, 1,2-, 1,3-, 2,2-, 2,3- or 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1- or 2-ethylbutyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, 1-ethyl-2-

25 methylpropyl, 1,1,2- or 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, furthermore preferably, for example, trifluoromethyl.

A very particularly preferably denotes alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, preferably methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, trifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl or 1,1,1-trifluoro-

30 ethyl.

Cycloalkyl preferably denotes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl.

35 Alkylene preferably denotes methylene, ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene or hexylene, furthermore branched alkylene.

COR² denotes, for example, CHO or -COA.

-COA (acyl) preferably denotes acetyl, propionyl, furthermore also butyryl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl or, for example, benzoyl.

Hal preferably denotes F, Cl or Br, but also I.

Ar denotes, for example, phenyl, o-, m- or p-tolyl, o-, m- or p-ethylphenyl, o-, m- or p-propylphenyl, o-, m- or p-isopropylphenyl, o-, m- or p-tert-butylphenyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenyl, o-, m- or p-nitrophenyl, o-, m- or p-aminophenyl, o-, m- or p-(N-methylamino)phenyl, o-, m- or p-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)phenyl, o-, m- or p-acetamidophenyl, o-, m- or p-methoxyphenyl, o-, m- or p-ethoxyphenyl, o-, m- or p-ethoxycarbonylphenyl, o-, m- or p-(N,N-dimethylamino)phenyl, o-, m- or p-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonyl)phenyl, o-, m- or p-(N-ethylamino)phenyl, o-, m- or p-(N,N-diethylamino)phenyl, o-, m- or p-fluorophenyl, o-, m- or p-bromophenyl, o-, m- or p-chlorophenyl, o-, m- or p-(methylsulfonamido)phenyl, o-, m- or p-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl, furthermore preferably 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4- or 3,5-difluorophenyl, 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4- or 3,5-dichlorophenyl, 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4- or 3,5-dibromophenyl, 2,4- or 2,5-dinitrophenyl, 2,5- or 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl, 3-nitro-4-chlorophenyl, 3-amino-4-chloro-, 2-amino-3-chloro-, 2-amino-4-chloro-, 2-amino-5-chloro- or 2-amino-6-chlorophenyl, 2-nitro-4-N,N-dimethylamino- or 3-nitro-4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl, 2,3-diaminophenyl, 2,3,4-, 2,3,5-, 2,3,6-, 2,4,6- or 3,4,5-trichlorophenyl, 2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl, 2-hydroxy-3,5-dichlorophenyl, p-iodophenyl, 3,6-dichloro-4-aminophenyl, 4-fluoro-3-chlorophenyl, 2-fluoro-4-bromophenyl, 2,5-difluoro-4-bromophenyl, 3-bromo-6-methoxyphenyl, 3-chloro-6-methoxyphenyl, 3-chloro-4-acetamidophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl, 3-amino-6-methylphenyl, 3-chloro-4-acetamidophenyl or 2,5-dimethyl-4-chlorophenyl.

Ar preferably denotes, for example, phenyl which is unsubstituted or mono-, di- or trisubstituted by Hal, A, OR², SO₂A, COOR² or CN.

Ar particularly preferably denotes, for example, phenyl which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by Hal, A, OA, SO₂A, SO₂NH₂, COOR² or CN, such as, for example, phenyl, 2-methylsulfonylphenyl, 2-amino-sulfonylphenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-chlorophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-cyanophenyl or 4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl.

Ar very particularly preferably denotes unsubstituted phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl or 2-methylsulfonylphenyl.

Y preferably denotes Het-diyl or Ar-diyl, particularly preferably 1,4-phenylene which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted by A, OA, Cl or F, furthermore also pyridinediyl, preferably pyridine-2,5-diyl, or piperidinediyl.

In particular, Y denotes 1,3- or 1,4-phenylene, which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted by methyl, ethyl, propyl, Cl or F.

Het denotes, for example, 2- or 3-furyl, 2- or 3-thienyl, 1-, 2- or 3-pyrrolyl, 1-, 2, 4- or 5-imidazolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-pyrazolyl, 2-, 4- or 5-oxazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isoxazolyl, 2-, 4- or 5-thiazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isothiazolyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4-, 5- or 6-pyrimidinyl, furthermore preferably 1,2,3-triazol-1-, -4- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-, -3- or 5-yl, 1- or 5-tetrazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazol-4- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3- or -5-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3- or -5-yl, 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4- or -5-yl, 3- or 4-pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-indolyl, 4- or 5-isoindolyl, 1-, 2-, 4- or 5-benzimidazolyl, 1-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzopyrazolyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzoxazolyl, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzisoxazolyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzothiazolyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benzisothiazolyl, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-benz-2,1,3-oxadiazolyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-quinolyl, 1-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-isoquinolyl, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-cinnolinyl, 2-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-quinazolinyl, 5- or 6-quinoxaliny, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-2H-benzo-1,4-oxazinyl, furthermore preferably 1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl, 1,4-benzodioxan-6-yl, 2,1,3-benzothiadiazol-4- or -5-yl or 2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-5-yl.

The heterocyclic radicals may also be partially or fully hydrogenated.

Het can thus also denote, for example, 2,3-dihydro-2-, -3-, -4- or -5-furyl, 2,5-dihydro-2-, -3-, -4- or 5-furyl, tetrahydro-2- or -3-furyl, 1,3-dioxolan-4-yl, tetrahydro-2- or -3-thienyl, 2,3-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-pyrrolyl, 2,5-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-pyrrolyl, 1-, 2- or 3-pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydro-1-, -2- or -4-imidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-pyrazolyl, tetrahydro-1-, -3- or -4-pyrazolyl, 1,4-dihydro-1-, -2-, -3- or -4-pyridyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5- or -6-pyridyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-piperidinyl, 2-, 3- or 4-morpholinyl, tetrahydro-2-, -3- or -4-pyranyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, 1,3-dioxan-2-, -4- or -5-yl, hexahydro-1-, -3- or -4-pyridaziny, hexahydro-1-, -2-, -4- or -5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 3-piperazinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7- or -8-quinolyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7- or -8-isoquinolyl, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo-1,4-oxazinyl, furthermore preferably 2,3-methylenedioxyphenyl, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, 2,3-ethylenedioxyphenyl, 3,4-ethylenedioxyphenyl, 3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)phenyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5- or 6-yl, 2,3-(2-oxomethylenedioxy)phenyl or alternatively 3,4-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepin-6- or -7-yl, furthermore preferably 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl or 2,3-dihydro-2-oxofuranyl.

T preferably denotes a monocyclic saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 2 N and/or O atoms which is mono- or disubstituted by carbonyl oxygen.

In particular, T denotes piperidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, 1H-pyridin-1-yl, morpholin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, 1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl, 2H-pyridazin-2-yl, pyrazin-1-yl, azepan-1-yl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-yl, each of which is mono- or disubstituted by carbonyl oxygen, or $N(R^2)_2$, and, if $Y = \text{piperidine-1,4-diyl}$, also R^2 .

T furthermore preferably denotes pyridinyl, in particular pyridin-4-yl.

D preferably denotes thienyl, furyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl or imidazolyl, each of which is monosubstituted by Hal, particularly preferably thienyl, thiazolyl or furyl, each of which is monosubstituted by Hal.

5 R¹ preferably denotes, for example, H or unsubstituted phenyl, thienyl or alkyl having 1-6 C atoms.

10 R² preferably denotes, for example, H or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms.

n preferably denotes 0 or 1.

m preferably denotes 2.

15 The compounds of the formula I can have one or more centres of chirality and therefore occur in various stereoisomeric forms. The formula I covers all these forms.

20 Accordingly, the invention relates, in particular, to the compounds of the
formula I in which at least one of the said radicals has one of the preferred
meanings indicated above. Some preferred groups of compounds can be
expressed by the following sub-formulae Ia to Im, which conform to the
formula I and in which the radicals not designated in greater detail have
25 the meanings indicated in the case of the formula I, but in which

in Ia D denotes an aromatic five-membered heterocyclic ring hav-
ing 1 to 2 N, O and/or S atoms which is unsubstituted or
30 mono- or disubstituted by Hal;

in Ib D denotes a thienyl ring which is mono- or disubstituted by Hal;

35 in Ic R² denotes H or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

- in Id R^1 denotes H or unsubstituted phenyl, thienyl or alkyl having
1-6 C atoms;
- 5 in Ie X denotes NH or O;
- in If W denotes $(CH_2)_n$,
- 10 in Ig Y denotes Ar-diyl or Het-diyl,
- in Ih T denotes a mono- or bicyclic saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 2 N and/or O atoms,
which may be unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by
15 carbonyl oxygen,
or $N(R^2)_2$
and, if Y = piperidine-1,4-diyl, also R^2 ;
- 20 in Ii T denotes a mono- or bicyclic saturated or unsaturated
heterocyclic ring having 1 to 2 N and/or O atoms which is
mono- or disubstituted by carbonyl oxygen (=O),
or $N(R^2)_2$
and, if Y = piperidine-1,4-diyl, also R^2 ;
- 25 in Ij T denotes piperidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, 1H-pyridin-1-yl, morpholin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, 1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl, 2H-pyridazin-2-yl, pyrazin-1-yl, azepan-1-yl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]-
30 octan-2-yl, each of which is mono- or disubstituted by
carbonyl oxygen,
or $N(R^2)_2$
and, if Y = piperidine-1,4-diyl, also R^2 ;
- 35 in Ik Ar denotes phenyl which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by Hal, A, OA, SO_2A , $COOR^2$, SO_2NH_2 or CN;

- in II
- 5 D denotes an aromatic five-membered heterocyclic ring having 1 to 2 N, O and/or S atoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by Hal,
- R¹ denotes H or unsubstituted phenyl, thienyl or alkyl having 1-6 C atoms,
- R² denotes H or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms,
- X denotes NH or O,
- 10 W denotes W(CH₂)_n,
- Y denotes Ar-diyl, pyridinediyl or piperidinediyl,
- Ar denotes phenyl which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by Hal, A, OA, SO₂A, COOR², SO₂NH₂ or CN,
- 15 T denotes piperidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, 1*H*-pyridin-1-yl, morpholin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, 1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl, 2*H*-pyridazin-2-yl, pyrazin-1-yl, azepan-1-yl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]-octan-2-yl, each of which is mono- or disubstituted by carbonyl oxygen, or N(R²)₂ and, if Y = piperidine-1,4-diyl, also R²;
- 20
- 25 in Im D denotes thienyl, thiazolyl or furyl, each of which is mono- or disubstituted by Hal,
- R¹ denotes H or unsubstituted phenyl, thienyl or alkyl having 1-6 C atoms,
- 30 R² denotes H or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms,
- X denotes NH or O,
- W denotes W(CH₂)_n,
- Y denotes Ar-diyl, pyridinediyl or piperidinediyl,
- 35 Ar denotes phenyl which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by Hal, A, OA, SO₂A, COOR², SO₂NH₂ or CN,

T denotes piperidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, pyridinyl, morpholin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, 1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl, pyridazin-2-yl, pyrazinyl, azepan-1-yl, 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-yl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or disubstituted by carbonyl oxygen, and, if Y = piperidine-1,4-diyl, also R²;

and pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios.

The compounds of the formula I and also the starting materials for the preparation thereof are, in addition, prepared by methods known per se, as described in the literature (for example in the standard works, such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart), to be precise under reaction conditions which are known and suitable for the said reactions. Use can also be made here of variants which are known per se, but are not mentioned here in greater detail.

If desired, the starting materials can also be formed in situ, so that they are not isolated from the reaction mixture, but instead are immediately converted further into the compounds of the formula I.

The starting compounds of the formulae II, III, IV and V are generally known. If they are novel, they can, however, be prepared by methods known per se.

Compounds of the formula I can preferably be obtained by reacting compounds of the formula II with compounds of the formula III.

The reaction is generally carried out in an inert solvent, in the presence of an acid-binding agent, preferably an alkali or alkaline earth metal hydrox-

ide, carbonate or bicarbonate, or another salt of a weak acid of the alkali or alkaline earth metals, preferably of potassium, sodium, calcium or caesium. The addition of an organic base, such as triethylamine, dimethylaniline, pyridine or quinoline, or an excess of the phenol component of the formula II or of the alkylation derivative of the formula III may also be favourable. The reaction time is between a few minutes and 14 days, depending on the conditions used, the reaction temperature is between about 0° and 150°, normally between 20° and 130°.

Examples of suitable inert solvents are hydrocarbons, such as hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, toluene or xylene; chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as trichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, tetrachloromethane, chloroform or dichloromethane; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol, n-butanol or tert-butanol; ethers, such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF) or dioxane; glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (diglyme); ketones, such as acetone or butanone; amides, such as acetamide, dimethylacetamide or dimethylformamide (DMF); nitriles, such as acetonitrile; sulfoxides, such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); carbon disulfide; carboxylic acids, such as formic acid or acetic acid; nitro compounds, such as nitromethane or nitrobenzene; esters, such as ethyl acetate, or mixtures of the said solvents.

Compounds of the formula I can furthermore preferably be obtained by reacting compounds of the formula IV with compounds of the formula V.

The reaction is generally carried out in an inert solvent and under conditions as indicated above.

In the compounds of the formula V, L preferably denotes Cl, Br, I or a free or reactively modified OH group, such as, for example, an activated ester, an imidazolidine or alkylsulfonyloxy having 1-6 C atoms (preferably methylsulfonyloxy or trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy) or arylsulfonyloxy having 6-10 C atoms (preferably phenyl- or p-tolylsulfonyloxy).

Radicals of this type for activation of the carboxyl group in typical acylation reactions are described in the literature (for example in the standard works, such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart;).

Activated esters are advantageously formed in situ, for example through addition of HOBt or N-hydroxysuccinimide.

The reaction is generally carried out in an inert solvent, in the presence of an acid-binding agent, preferably an organic base, such as DIPEA, triethylamine, dimethylaniline, pyridine or quinoline, or an excess of the carboxyl component of the formula V.

The addition of an alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxide, carbonate or bicarbonate or another salt of a weak acid of the alkali or alkaline earth metals, preferably of potassium, sodium, calcium or caesium, may also be favourable.

Depending on the conditions used, the reaction time is between a few minutes and 14 days, the reaction temperature is between about -30° and 140°, normally between -10° and 90°, in particular between about 0° and about 70°.

Suitable inert solvents are those mentioned above.

Compounds of the formula I can furthermore be obtained by liberating compounds of the formula I from one of their functional derivatives by treatment with a solvolysing or hydrogenolysing agent.

Preferred starting materials for the solvolysis or hydrogenolysis are those which conform to the formula I, but contain corresponding protected amino and/or hydroxyl groups instead of one or more free amino and/or hydroxyl groups, preferably those which carry an amino-protecting group instead of an H atom bonded to an N atom, in particular those which carry an R'-N group, in which R' denotes an amino-protecting group, instead of an HN group, and/or those which carry a hydroxyl-protecting group instead of the

H atom of a hydroxyl group, for example those which conform to the formula I, but carry a -COOR" group, in which R" denotes a hydroxyl-protecting group, instead of a -COOH group.

5 Preferred starting materials are also the oxadiazole derivatives, which can be converted into the corresponding amidino compounds.

10 It is also possible for a plurality of – identical or different – protected amino and/or hydroxyl groups to be present in the molecule of the starting material. If the protecting groups present are different from one another, they can in many cases be cleaved off selectively.

15 The term "amino-protecting group" is known in general terms and relates to groups which are suitable for protecting (blocking) an amino group against chemical reactions, but can easily be removed after the desired chemical reaction has been carried out elsewhere in the molecule. Typical of such groups are, in particular, unsubstituted or substituted acyl, aryl,
20 aralkoxymethyl or aralkyl groups. Since the amino-protecting groups are removed after the desired reaction (or reaction sequence), their type and size is furthermore not crucial; however, preference is given to those having 1-20, in particular 1-8, C atoms. The term "acyl group" is to be understood in the broadest sense in connection with the present process. It
25 includes acyl groups derived from aliphatic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic carboxylic acids or sulfonic acids, and, in particular, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl and especially aralkoxycarbonyl groups. Examples of such acyl groups are alkanoyl, such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl; aralkanoyl,
30 such as phenylacetyl; aroyl, such as benzoyl or tolyl; aryloxyalkanoyl, such as POA; alkoxycarbonyl, such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, BOC (tert-butoxycarbonyl), 2-iodoethoxycarbonyl; aralkoxycarbonyl, such as CBZ ("carbobenzoxyl"), 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, FMOC; arylsulfonyl, such as Mtr. Preferred
35 amino-protecting groups are BOC and Mtr, furthermore CBZ, Fmoc, benzyl and acetyl.

5 The term "hydroxyl-protecting group" is likewise known in general terms and relates to groups which are suitable for protecting a hydroxyl group against chemical reactions, but can easily be removed after the desired chemical reaction has been carried out elsewhere in the molecule. Typical of such groups are the above-mentioned unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl or acyl groups, furthermore also alkyl groups. The nature and size of the hydroxyl-protecting groups is not crucial since they are removed again after the desired chemical reaction or reaction sequence; preference is given to groups having 1-20, in particular 1-10, C atoms. Examples of hydroxyl-protecting groups are, inter alia, benzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, p-nitrobenzoyl, p-toluenesulfonyl, tert-butyl and acetyl, where benzyl and tert-butyl are particularly preferred.

20 The compounds of the formula I are liberated from their functional derivatives – depending on the protecting group used – for example using strong acids, advantageously using TFA or perchloric acid, but also using other strong inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid, strong organic carboxylic acids, such as trichloroacetic acid, or sulfonic acids, such as benzene- or p-toluenesulfonic acid. The presence of an additional inert solvent is possible, but is not always necessary. Suitable inert solvents are preferably organic, for example carboxylic acids, such as acetic acid, ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran or dioxane, amides, such as DMF, halogenated hydrocarbons, such as dichloromethane, furthermore also alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol or isopropanol, and water. Mixtures of the above-mentioned solvents are furthermore suitable. TFA is preferably used in excess without addition of a further solvent, perchloric acid is preferably used in the form of a mixture of acetic acid and 70% perchloric acid in the ratio 9:1. The reaction temperatures for the cleavage are advantageously between about 0 and about 50°, preferably between 15 and 30° (room temperature).

5 The BOC, OBut and Mtr groups can, for example, preferably be cleaved off using TFA in dichloromethane or using approximately 3 to 5N HCl in dioxane at 15-30°, the FMOC group can be cleaved off using an approximately 5 to 50% solution of dimethylamine, diethylamine or piperidine in DMF at 15-30°.

10 Protecting groups which can be removed hydrogenolytically (for example CBZ, benzyl or the liberation of the amidino group from its oxadiazole derivative)) can be cleaved off, for example, by treatment with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst (for example a noble-metal catalyst, such as palladium, advantageously on a support, such as carbon). Suitable sol-
15 vents here are those indicated above, in particular, for example, alcohols, such as methanol or ethanol, or amides, such as DMF. The hydrogenolysis is generally carried out at temperatures between about 0 and 100° and pressures between about 1 and 200 bar, preferably at 20-30° and
20 1-10 bar. Hydrogenolysis of the CBZ group succeeds well, for example, on 5 to 10% Pd/C in methanol or using ammonium formate (instead of hydrogen) on Pd/C in methanol/DMF at 20-30°.

25 Examples of suitable inert solvents are hydrocarbons, such as hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, toluene or xylene; chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as trichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, tetrachloromethane, tri-
fluoromethylbenzene, chloroform or dichloromethane; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol, n-butanol or tert-butanol;
ethers, such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF) or
30 dioxane; glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (diglyme); ketones, such as acetone or butanone; amides, such as acetamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methyl-
pyrrolidone (NMP) or dimethylformamide (DMF); nitriles, such as aceto-
35 nitrile; sulfoxides, such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); carbon disulfide; carboxylic acids, such as formic acid or acetic acid; nitro compounds, such

as nitromethane or nitrobenzene; esters, such as ethyl acetate, or mixtures of the said solvents.

5 Esters can be saponified, for example, using acetic acid or using NaOH or KOH in water, water/THF or water/dioxane, at temperatures between 0 and 100°.

10 Free amino groups can furthermore be acylated in a conventional manner using an acid chloride or anhydride or alkylated using an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl halide or reacted with $\text{CH}_3\text{-C(=NH)-OEt}$, advantageously in an inert solvent, such as dichloromethane or THF, and/or in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or pyridine, at temperatures between
15 -60 and +30°.

A base of the formula I can be converted into the associated acid-addition salt using an acid, for example by reaction of equivalent amounts of the base and the acid in an inert solvent, such as ethanol, followed by evaporation. Suitable acids for this reaction are, in particular, those which give physiologically acceptable salts. Thus, it is possible to use inorganic acids, for example sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrohalic acids, such as hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acids, such as orthophosphoric acid,
20 sulfamic acid, furthermore organic acids, in particular aliphatic, alicyclic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic mono- or polybasic carboxylic, sulfonic or sulfuric acids, for example formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, pivalic acid, diethylacetic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, pimelic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, isonicotinic acid, methane- or
30 ethanesulfonic acid, ethanedisulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, naphthalenemono- and -disulfonic acids, laurylsulfuric acid. Salts with physiologically unacceptable acids, for example picrates, can be used for the isolation and/or purification of the compounds of the formula I.
35

On the other hand, compounds of the formula I can be converted into the corresponding metal salts, in particular alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, or into the corresponding ammonium salts using bases (for example sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate).

It is also possible to use physiologically acceptable organic bases, such as, for example, ethanolamine.

Compounds of the formula I according to the invention may be chiral owing to their molecular structure and may accordingly occur in various enantiomeric forms. They can therefore exist in racemic or in optically active form.

Since the pharmaceutical activity of the racemates or stereoisomers of the compounds according to the invention may differ, it may be desirable to use the enantiomers. In these cases, the end product or even the intermediates can be separated into enantiomeric compounds by chemical or physical measures known to the person skilled in the art or even employed as such in the synthesis.

In the case of racemic amines, diastereomers are formed from the mixture by reaction with an optically active resolving agent. Examples of suitable resolving agents are optically active acids, such as the R and S forms of tartaric acid, diacetyltartaric acid, dibenzoyltartaric acid, mandelic acid, malic acid, lactic acid, suitably N-protected amino acids (for example N-benzoylproline or N-benzenesulfonylproline), or the various optically active camphorsulfonic acids. Also advantageous is chromatographic enantiomer resolution with the aid of an optically active resolving agent (for example dinitrobenzoylphenylglycine, cellulose triacetate or other derivatives of carbohydrates or chirally derivatised methacrylate polymers immobilised on silica gel). Suitable eluents for this purpose are aqueous or

alcoholic solvent mixtures, such as, for example, hexane/isopropanol/
acetonitrile, for example in the ratio 82:15:3.

5 The invention furthermore relates to the use of the compounds of the formula I and/or physiologically acceptable salts thereof for the preparation of a medicament (pharmaceutical composition), in particular by non-chemical methods. They can be converted here into a suitable dosage form together with at least one solid, liquid and/or semi-liquid excipient or adjuvant and, if
10 desired, in combination with one or more further active ingredients.

The invention furthermore relates to medicaments comprising at least one compound of the formula I and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, sol-
15 vates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and optionally excipients and/or adjuvants.

These compositions can be used as medicaments in human or veterinary medicine. Suitable excipients are organic or inorganic substances which
20 are suitable for enteral (for example oral), parenteral or topical administration and do not react with the novel compounds, for example water, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, alkylene glycols, polyethylene glycols, glycerol triacetate, gelatine, carbohydrates, such as lactose or starch, magnesium stearate, talc, Vaseline. Suitable for oral administration are, in particular,
25 tablets, pills, coated tablets, capsules, powders, granules, syrups, juices or drops, suitable for rectal administration are suppositories, suitable for parenteral administration are solutions, preferably oil-based or aqueous solutions, furthermore suspensions, emulsions or implants, and suitable for
30 topical application are ointments, creams or powders or also as nasal sprays. The novel compounds may also be lyophilised and the resultant lyophilisates used, for example, to prepare injection preparations. The
35 compositions indicated may be sterilised and/or comprise adjuvants, such as lubricants, preservatives, stabilisers and/or wetting agents, emulsifying agents, salts for modifying the osmotic pressure, buffer substances, color-

ants, flavours and/or a plurality of further active ingredients, for example one or more vitamins.

5 The compounds of the formula I and physiologically acceptable salts thereof can be used for combating and preventing thromboembolic diseases, such as thrombosis, myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis, inflammation, apoplexy, angina pectoris, restenosis after angioplasty, claudicatio
10 intermittens, migraine, tumours, tumour diseases and/or tumour metastases.

In general, the substances according to the invention are preferably administered here in doses between about 1 and 500 mg, in particular
15 between 5 and 100 mg, per dosage unit. The daily dose is preferably between about 0.02 and 10 mg/kg of body weight. However, the specific dose for each patient depends on a very wide variety of factors, for example on the efficacy of the specific compound employed, on the age, body
20 weight, general state of health, sex, on the diet, on the time and method of administration, on the excretion rate, medicament combination and severity of the particular disease to which the therapy applies. Oral administration is preferred.

25 The invention furthermore relates to medicaments comprising at least one compound of the formula I and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and at least one further medicament active ingredient.

30 The invention also relates to a set (kit) consisting of separate packs of
(a) an effective amount of a compound of the formula I and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios,
35 and
(b) an effective amount of a further medicament active ingredient.

5 The set comprises suitable containers, such as boxes, individual bottles, bags or ampoules. The set may, for example, comprise separate ampoules each containing an effective amount of a compound of the formula I and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, and an effective amount of a further medicament active ingredient in dissolved or lyophilised form.

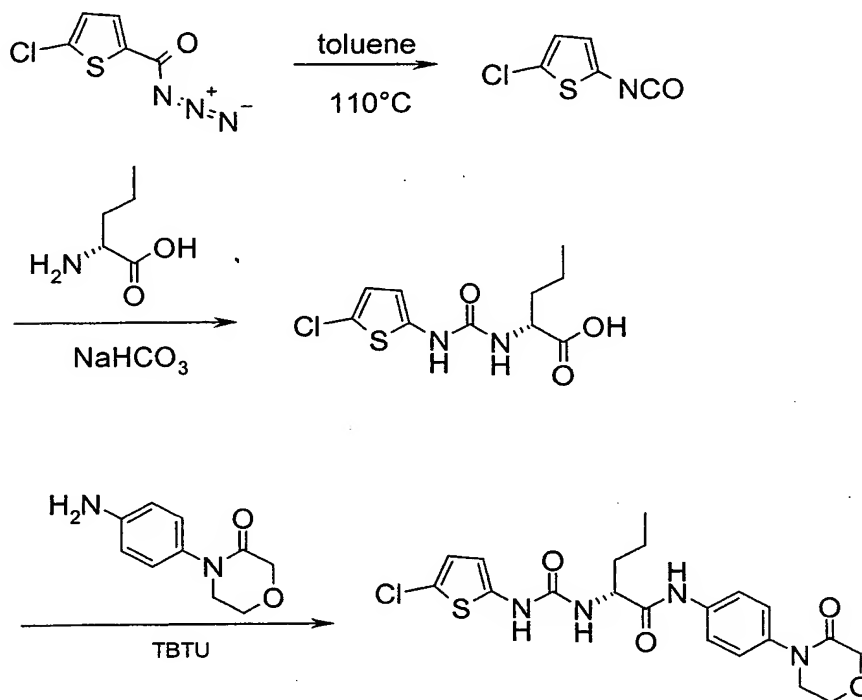
10 The invention furthermore relates to the use of compounds of the formula I and/or pharmaceutically usable derivatives, solvates and stereoisomers thereof, including mixtures thereof in all ratios, 15 for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of thromboses, myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis, inflammation, apoplexy, angina pectoris, restenosis after angioplasty, claudicatio intermittens, migraine, tumours, tumour diseases and/or tumour metastases, 20 in combination with at least one further medicament active ingredient.

25 Above and below, all temperatures are indicated in °C. In the following examples, "conventional work-up" means: water is added if necessary, the pH is adjusted, if necessary, to values between 2 and 10, depending on the constitution of the end product, the mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate or dichloromethane, the phases are separated, the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated, and the product is purified by chromatography on silica gel and/or by crystallisation. R_f values on silica 30 gel; eluent: ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1.

35 Mass spectrometry (MS): EI (electron impact ionisation) M⁺
FAB (fast atom bombardment) (M+H)⁺
ESI (electrospray ionisation) (M+H)⁺ (unless stated otherwise)

Example 1

The preparation of (R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(3-oxo-morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]valeramide is carried out analogously to the following scheme:



A solution of 12.5 g (66.6 mmol) of 5-chlorothiophene-2-carbonyl azide (prepared according to P. Stanetty et al. Monatshefte für Chemie 120, 53-63, 1989) in 200 ml of toluene is heated at 110°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is evaporated: 5-chlorothiophene 2-isocyanate as a dark oil, which is employed without further purification.

A solution of 1.60 g (19.0 mmol) of sodium hydrogencarbonate and 1.10 g (9.39 mmol) of (D)-norvaline in 20 ml of water is heated to 80°C, and 3.00 g (18.8 mmol) of 5-chlorothiophene 2-isocyanate are added. The reaction mixture is stirred at this temperature for 1 hour. The mixture is

allowed to cool and is extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase is acidified using 2N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. This organic phase is evaporated: (R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]valeric acid as a dark oil; ESI 277.

5

132 mg (0.423 mmol) of [(benzotriazol-1-yloxy)dimethylaminomethylene]-dimethylammonium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU) are added to a solution of 90 mg (0.325 mmol) of (R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]valeric acid and 62.0 mg (0.323 mmol) of 4-(4-aminophenyl)morpholin-3-one in 1 ml of DMF, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture is added to saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate solution, the resultant precipitate is filtered off and dried: *N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]valeramide ("A1") as a brownish solid; ESI 451.

10

15

The following compounds are obtained analogously

20

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-3-methylphenyl]valeramide ("A2"), ESI 465,

2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]acetamide,

25

(R)-2-[3-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]valeramide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]valeramide,

30

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]-2-phenylacetamide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]-2-(thiophen-2-yl)acetamide,

35

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-*N*-[4-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)-phenyl]valeramide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(2-oxo-1*H*-pyrazin-1-yl)phenyl]valeramide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[2-oxo-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-
[1,2']bipyridinyl-5'-yl]valeramide,

(S)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-
phenyl]-2-phenylacetamide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-
phenylmethyl]valeramide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiazol-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)-
phenyl]valeramide.

The following compounds are obtained analogously

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(2,6-dioxopiperidin-1-yl)-
phenyl]valeramide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[2-fluoro-4-(2-oxo-1*H*-pyri-
din-1-yl)phenyl]valeramide,

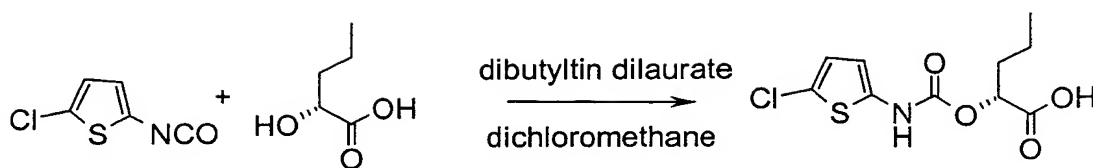
(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[4-(2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-
phenyl]valeramide,

(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[3-methyl-4-(2-caprolactam-
1yl)phenyl]valeramide,

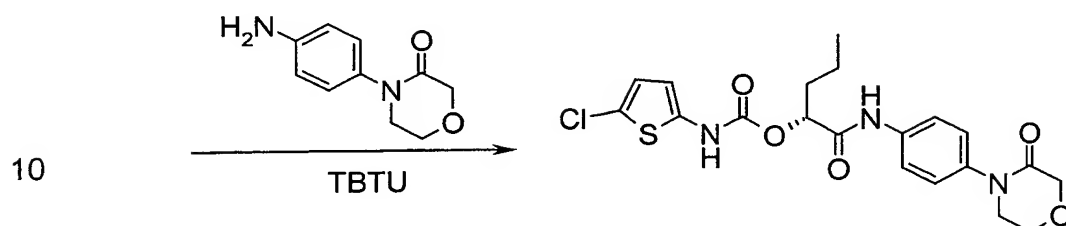
(R)-2-[3-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)ureido]-N-[3-methoxy-4-(2,5-dioxo-
pyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]valeramide.

Example 2

The preparation of (R)-2-[N-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)carbamoyloxy]-N-[[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)phenyl]valeramide is carried out analogously to the following scheme:



5



10

218 mg (0.345 mmol) of dibutyltin dilaurate are added to a solution of 2.0 g
 (16.9 mmol) of (R)-2-hydroxyvaleric acid and 2.3 g (14.4 mmol) of 5-
 chlorothiophene 2-isocyanate in 30 ml of dichloromethane, and the mixture
 is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture is added
 to water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase is evapora-
 ted: (R)-2-(5-chlorothiophen-2-ylcarbamoyloxy)valeric acid as a brownish
 oil; ESI 278.

20

132 mg (0.423 mmol) of [(benzotriazol-1-yloxy)dimethylaminomethylene]-
 dimethylammonium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU) are added to a solution of
 90 mg (0.324 mmol) of (R)-2-(5-chlorothiophen-2-ylcarbamoyloxy)valeric
 acid and 62.0 mg (0.323 mmol) of 4-(4-aminophenyl)morpholin-3-one in
 1 ml of DMF, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours.
 The reaction mixture is added to saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate
 solution, the resultant precipitate is filtered off and dried: (R)-2-[N-(5-
 chlorothiophen-2-yl)carbamoyloxy]-N-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)phenyl]-
 valeramide as a brownish solid; ESI 452.

30

The following compounds are obtained analogously

35

(R)-2-[N-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)carbamoyloxy]-N-[C-(3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[1,4']bipyridinyl-4-yl)methyl]valeramide,

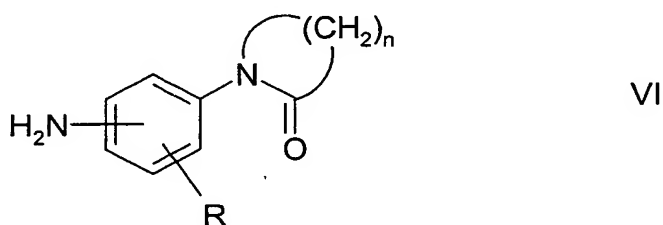
(R)-2-[N-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)carbamoyloxy]-N-[1-isopropylpiperidin-4-ylmethyl]-2-phenylacetamide,

(R)-2-[N-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)carbamoyloxy]-N-[[4-(morpholin-4-yl)-phenyl]valeramide

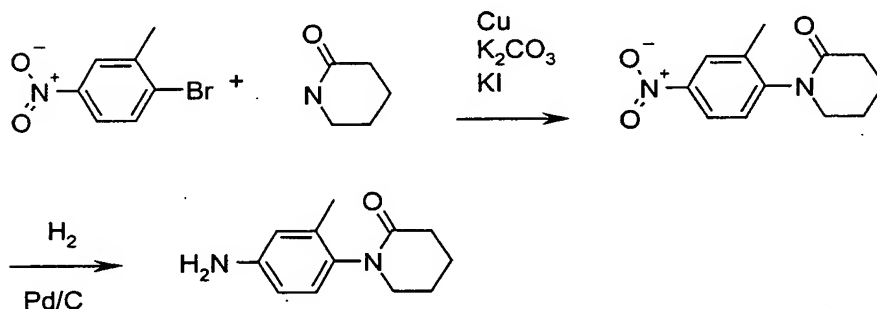
(R)-2-[N-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)carbamoyloxy]-N-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-2-phenylacetamide.

3. Examples for the preparation of intermediate compounds

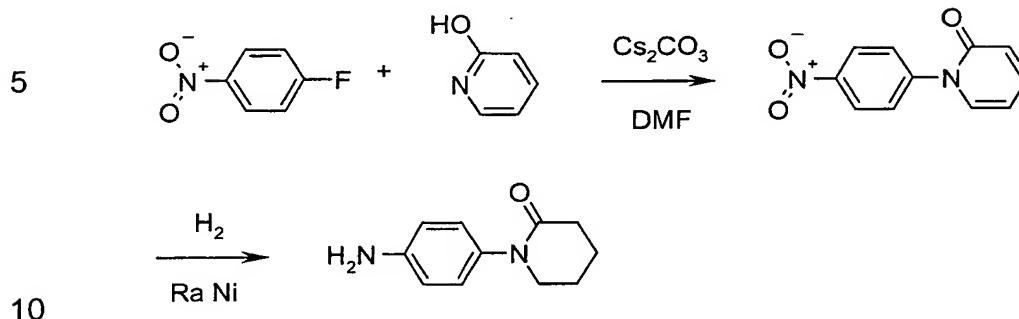
3.1 **All** compounds of the following formula VI (where R = H or methyl; n = 3, 4 or 5) can be synthesised in accordance with the following scheme.



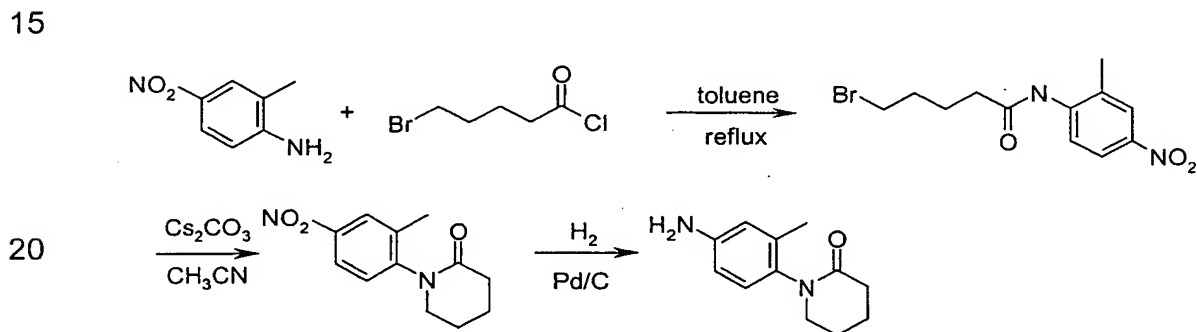
For example, synthesis of 1-(4-amino-2-methylphenyl)piperidin-2-one:



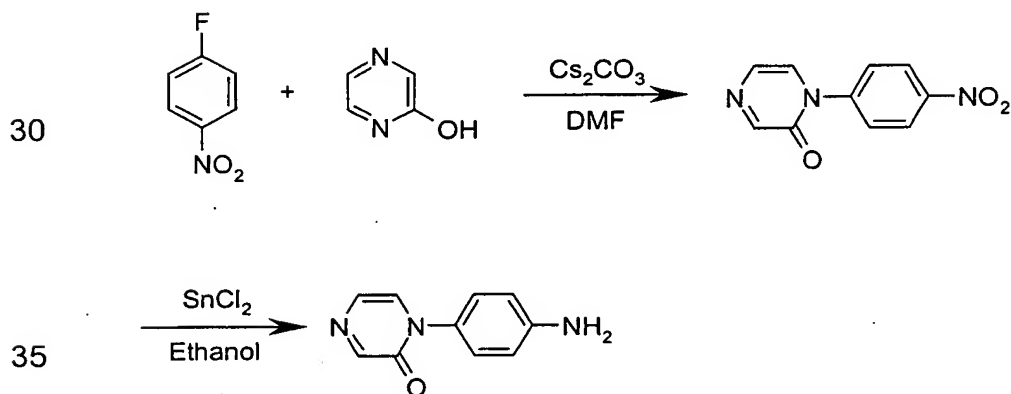
3.2 Synthesis of the phenylpiperidone unit without methyl group:



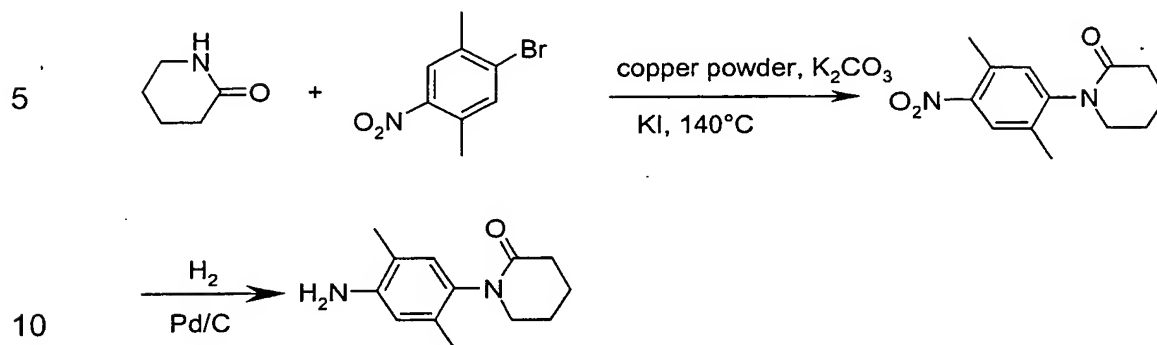
The preparation of 1-(4-amino-2-methylphenyl)piperidin-2-one is carried out, for example, as indicated below:



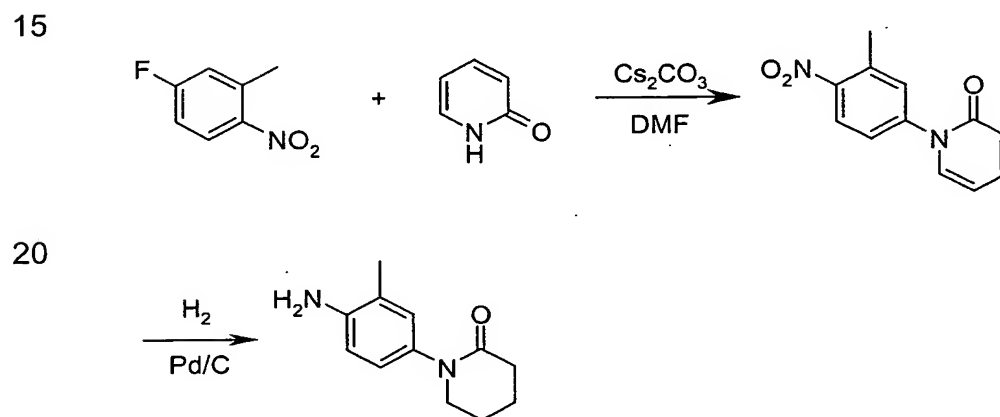
25 3.3 1-(4-Aminophenyl)-1H-pyrazin-2-one



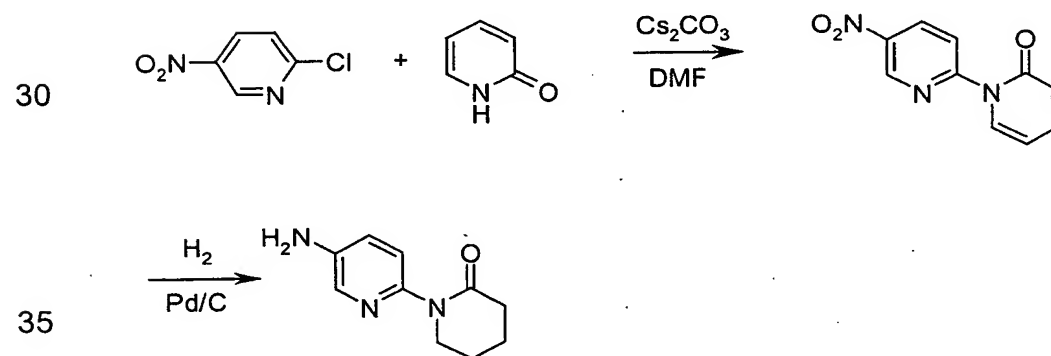
3.4 1-(4-Amino-2,5-dimethylphenyl)piperidin-2-one



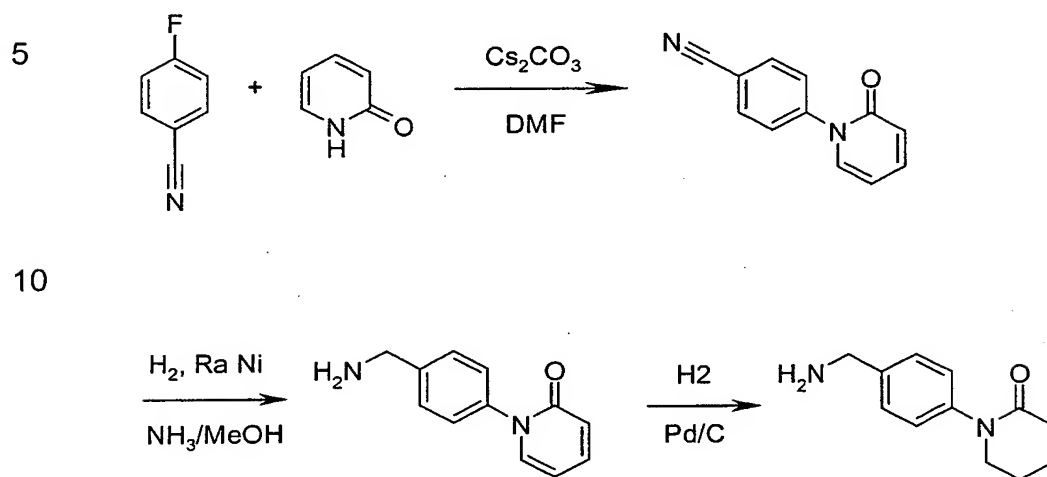
3.5 1-(4-Amino-3-methylphenyl)piperidin-2-one



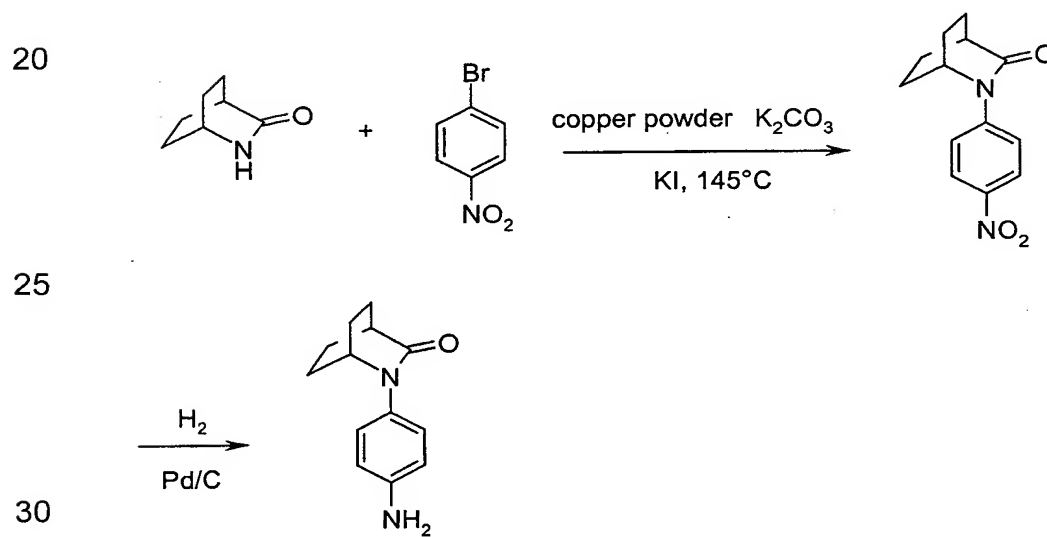
3.6 1-(5-Aminopyridin-2-yl)piperidin-2-one



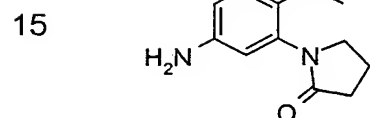
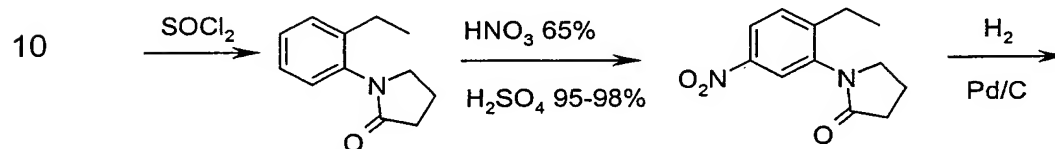
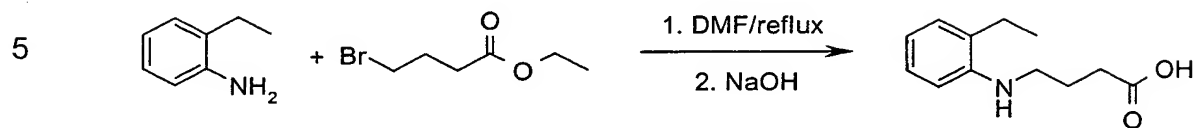
3.7 1-(4-Aminomethylphenyl)piperidin-2-one



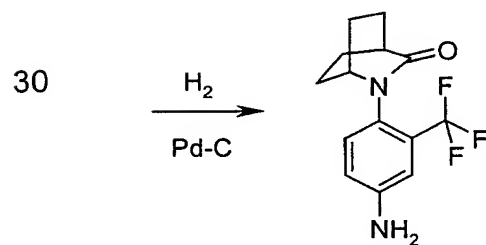
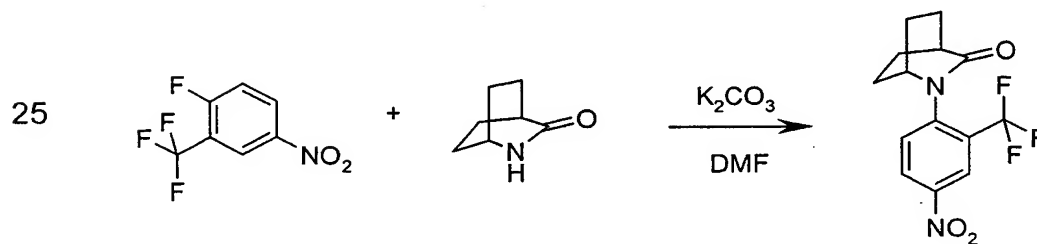
3.8 2-(4-Aminophenyl)-2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-one



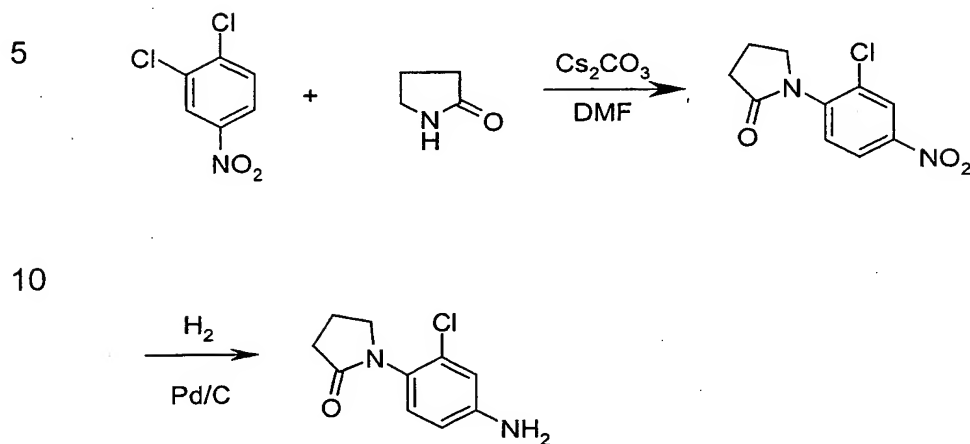
3.9 1-(3-Amino-6-ethylphenyl)pyrrolidin-2-one



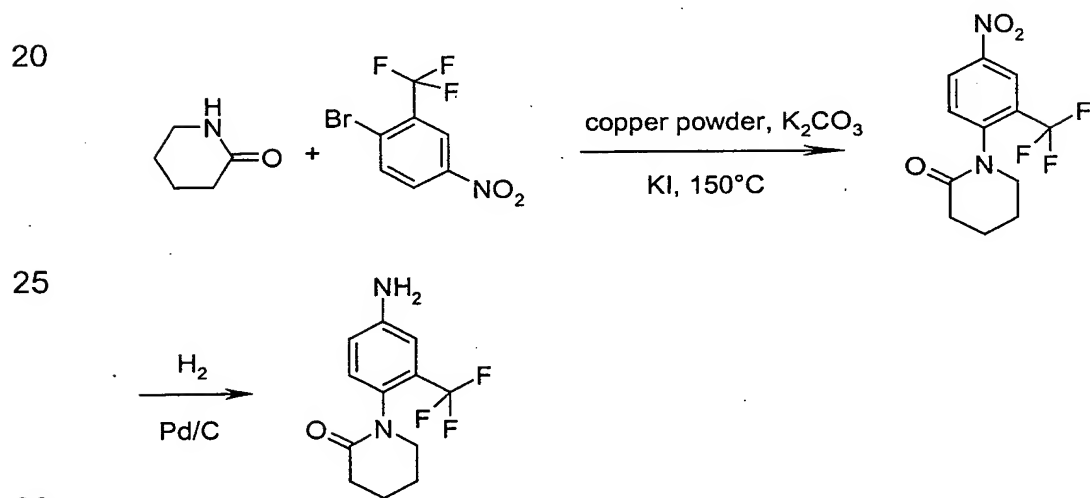
3.10 2-(4-Amino-2-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-one



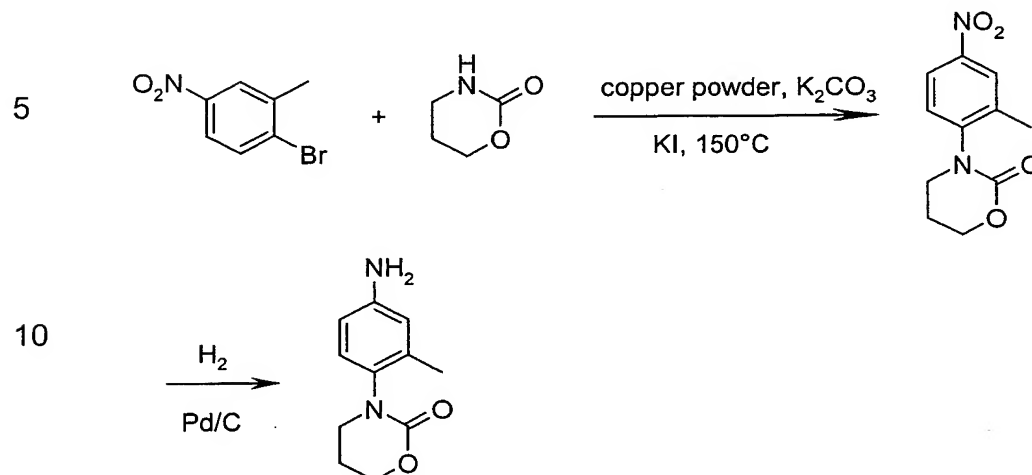
3.11 1-(4-Amino-3-chlorophenyl)pyrrolidin-2-one



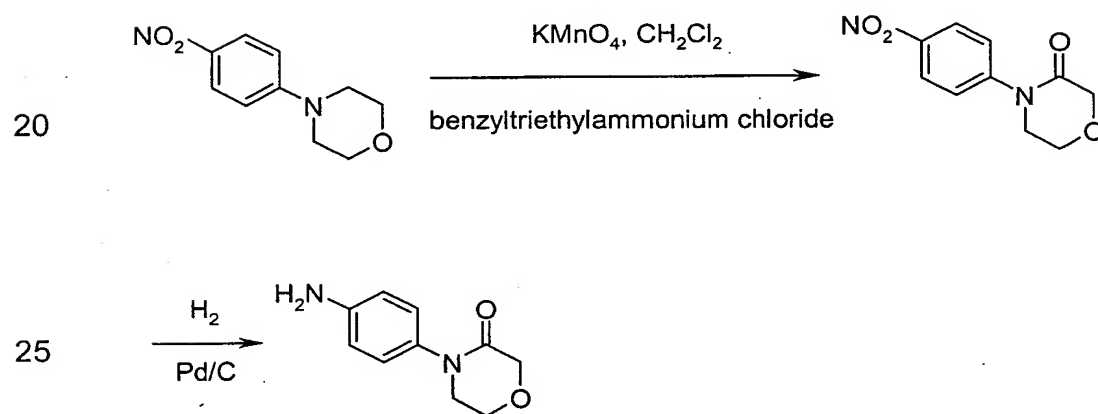
3.12 1-(4-Amino-2-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperidin-2-one



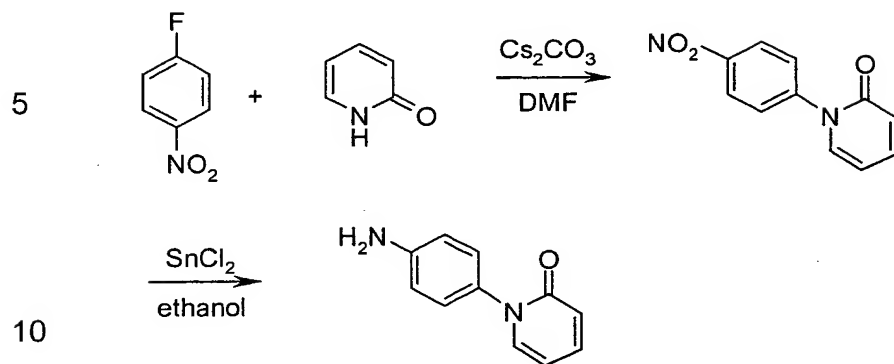
3.13 3-(4-Amino-2-methylphenyl)-[1,3]oxazinan-2-one



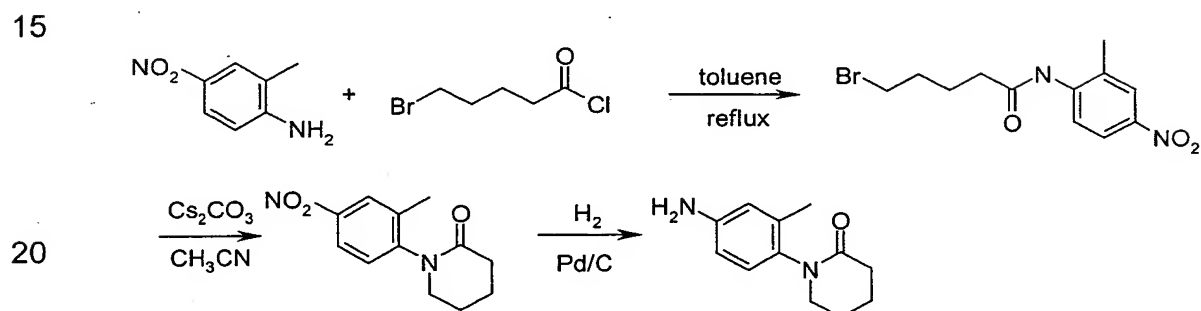
3.14 4-(4-Aminophenyl)morpholin-3-one



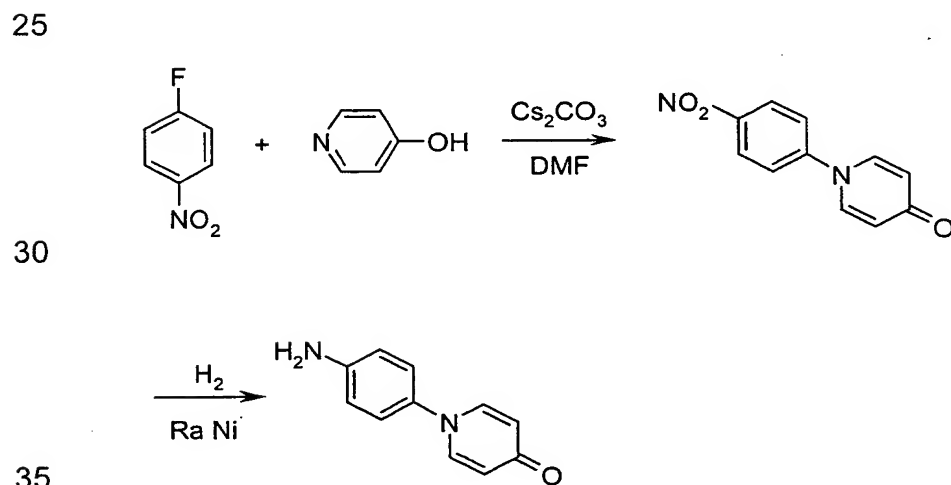
3.15 1-(4-Aminophenyl)pyridin-2-one



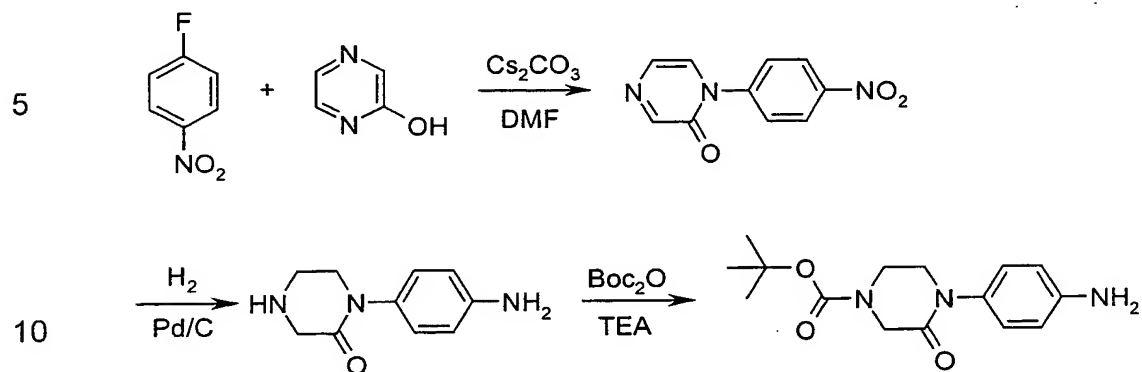
3.16 1-(4-Amino-2-methylphenyl)piperidin-2-one



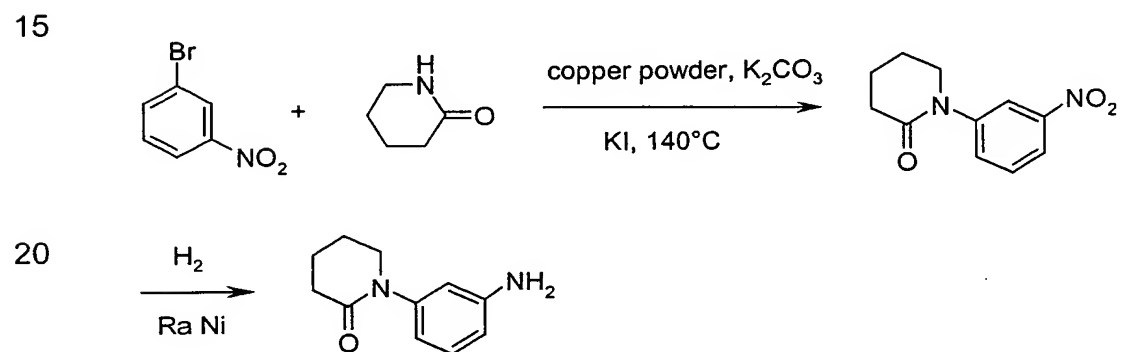
3.17 1-(4-Aminophenyl)-1H-pyridin-4-one



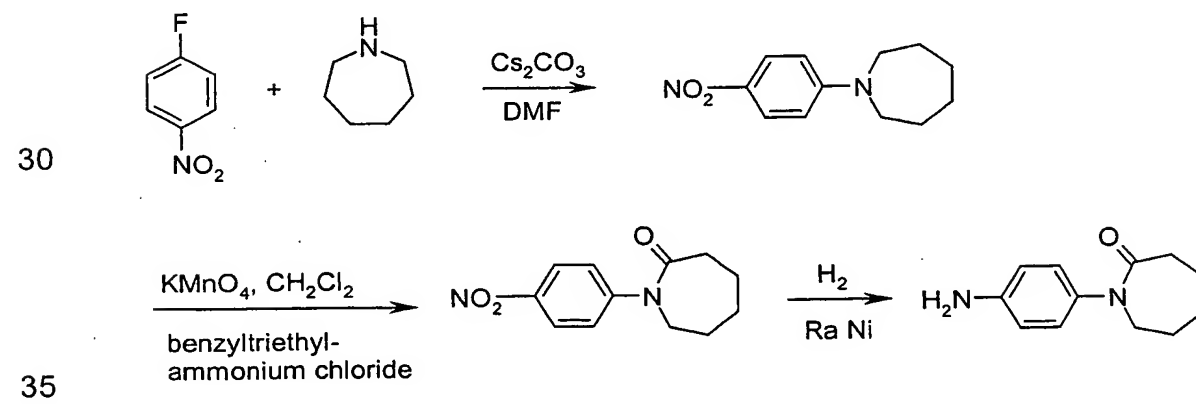
3.18 1-(4-Aminophenyl)-4-tert-butyloxycarbonylpiperazin-2-one



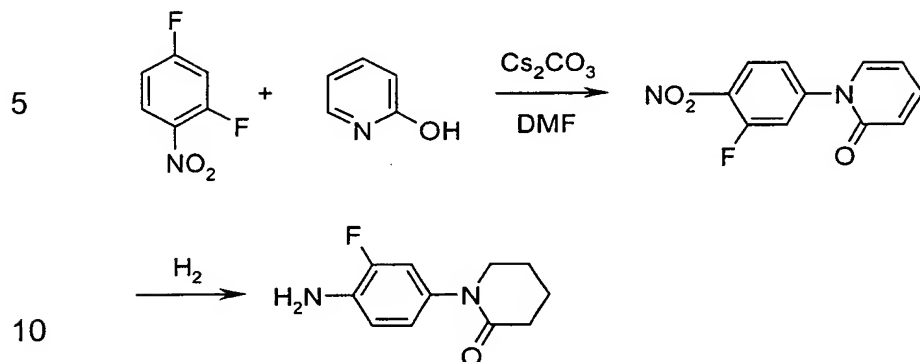
3.19 1-(3-Aminophenyl)piperidin-2-one



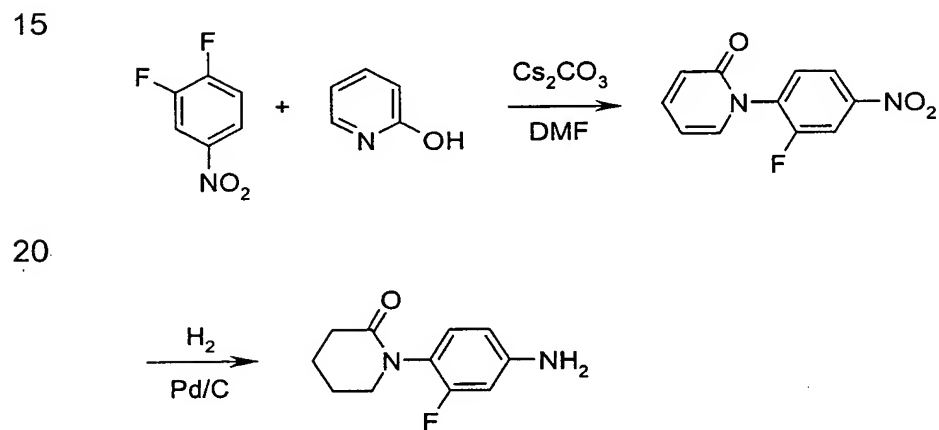
3.20 1-(4-Aminophenyl)-2-caprolactam



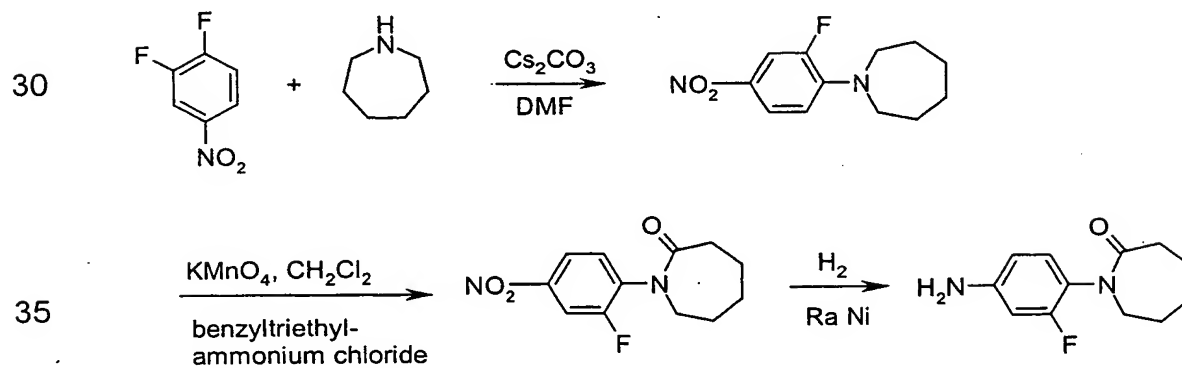
3.21 1-(4-Amino-3-fluorophenyl)piperidin-2-one



3.22 1-(4-Amino-2-fluorophenyl)piperidin-2-one



3.23 1-(4-Amino-2-fluoro)-2-caprolactam



Pharmacological data

Affinity to receptors

Table 1

Compound No.	FXa-IC ₅₀ [M]	TF/FVIIa-IC ₅₀ [M]
"A1"	1.9×10^{-7}	1.8×10^{-7}
"A2"	6.6×10^{-8}	6.6×10^{-8}

The following examples relate to pharmaceutical compositions:

Example A: Injection vials

5 A solution of 100 g of an active ingredient of the formula I and 5 g of disodium hydrogenphosphate in 3 l of bidistilled water is adjusted to pH 6.5 using 2N hydrochloric acid, sterile filtered, transferred into injection vials, lyophilised under sterile conditions and sealed under sterile conditions.
10 Each injection vial contains 5 mg of active ingredient.

Example B: Suppositories

15 A mixture of 20 g of an active ingredient of the formula I is melted with 100 g of soya lecithin and 1400 g of cocoa butter, poured into moulds and allowed to cool. Each suppository contains 20 mg of active ingredient.

Example C: Solution

20 A solution is prepared from 1 g of an active ingredient of the formula I, 9.38 g of $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 28.48 g of $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 0.1 g of benzalkonium chloride in 940 ml of bidistilled water. The pH is adjusted to
25 6.8, and the solution is made up to 1 l and sterilised by irradiation. This solution can be used in the form of eye drops.

Example D: Ointment

30 500 mg of an active ingredient of the formula I are mixed with 99.5 g of Vaseline under aseptic conditions.

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Example E: Tablets

5 A mixture of 1 kg of active ingredient of the formula I, 4 kg of lactose, 1.2 kg of potato starch, 0.2 kg of talc and 0.1 kg of magnesium stearate is pressed to give tablets in a conventional manner in such a way that each tablet contains 10 mg of active ingredient.

Example F: Coated tablets

10 Tablets are pressed analogously to Example E and subsequently coated in a conventional manner with a coating of sucrose, potato starch, talc, tragacanth and dye.

Example G: Capsules

15 2 kg of active ingredient of the formula I are introduced into hard gelatine capsules in a conventional manner in such a way that each capsule contains 20 mg of the active ingredient.

Example H: Ampoules

25 A solution of 1 kg of active ingredient of the formula I in 60 l of bidistilled water is sterile filtered, transferred into ampoules, lyophilised under sterile conditions and sealed under sterile conditions. Each ampoule contains 10 mg of active ingredient.

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